

## Times Dispatch

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1914.

**"BEST FELLOWS IN THE WORLD."**  
Congressman Herman A. Metz, of New York City, explains it on the ground that he "had a grouch." He really did not intend to say that a Representative had little "chance down in Washington unless you are a Southerner." (And he very gallantly disclaims any intentional discourtesy to his Southern colleagues, whom he described as "the best fellows in the world.")

But much that Mr. Metz says in apology for his "grouch" is of interest. He is thus quoted in the New York Sun: "It's now the South and West, where it used to be the North and East. I suppose when the North and East dominated the South was the other way, so now everything is fair enough. New York doesn't keep men in Congress long enough for them to get anywhere in a system where chairmanships of committees go by seniority, and that's all there is to it. The new man has to wait for the older ones to get out before he gets his chance. It isn't much fun to be part of a cut-and-dried system."

If now the South and West are dominant in Washington, so much the better for the country. For years that seem as centuries, a Southern Congressman could do little except draw his pay and get leave to print. While the Republicans were in control, the South seemed the particular object of Truman injustice. Our Representatives do given the most important committees assignments, our claims were considered, our very existence as part of the Union seemed forgotten.

But our people remained true to their ideals of government, and had the good sense to keep in office men of tested experience and long service, men who knew the business of government. When a Virginian was elected President, and when a splendid Alabamian was named floor-leader, the majority elevated faithful Southern Congressmen to the places they had earned by years of endeavor. Mr. Jones, chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, for instance, has been in the House for twelve continuous terms and is the ranking Democrat. Mr. Sparkman, of Florida, chairman of Rivers and Harbors, is in his tenth term; Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, chairman of Ways and Means, in his tenth; Mr. Glass, of Virginia, chairman of Banking and Currency, in his seventh; Mr. Clayton, of Alabama, chairman of Judiciary, in his ninth; Mr. Hay, chairman of Military Affairs, in his ninth; Mr. Richardson, of Alabama, chairman of Pensions, in his eighth; Mr. Padgett, of Tennessee, chairman of Naval Affairs, in his seventh; Mr. Adamson, of Georgia, chairman of Interstate and Foreign Commerce, in his ninth; Mr. Henry, of Texas, chairman of Rules, in his ninth; Mr. Flood, chairman of Foreign Affairs, in his seventh; Mr. Lever, of South Carolina, chairman of Agriculture, in his seventh. That these men merit the confidence reposed in them, the record of Congress since 1911 will prove. The country will have no occasion to regret that the dominant voice in the councils of the party is the voice of the South, politically faithful through eighty years of varying fortunes.

Mr. Metz seems sorry for his indiscreet and ungrateful remarks. The South will most surely accept his apology and will doubtless find him, on better acquaintance, entitled to a place among the "best fellows in the world." We can afford to forget what he said and to forget that a South, an East, a West or a North exists. Democrats are Democrats and as long as the people hold up their hands they will give the country the best government it has ever known.

Since President Wilson's recent experience in helping to put out a fire, there has been some speculation as to what Teethead Roosevelt would have done in like circumstances. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch says that he "would have dashed into the house crying 'Stand aside!' in the tone of a fire engine siren. He would have galloped up the stairs like a troop of cavalry, extinguishing the fire himself with great enthusiasm, pausing only to acknowledge the cheers of the spectators." Then he would have called the fire chief a fire-faker and written six columns in his autobiography about his heroism.

For fuel, the average Christmas gift cigar is unexcelled. Having hired all the capacious empty stockings of the family, the Old Man will now set about filling that empty purse again.

J. M. Bath, of Norfolk, has been elected captain of the V. M. I. eleven, and if his team is as good as this year's it will be the bane of several other teams' existence. If the Virginian-Plant has anything to say about this paragraph, it is warned that unnecessary roughness is "agin" the rules of the game.

As much as Dr. Cary Grayson, the president's physician, is an alumnus of our venerable college at Williamsburg, it must be pleasing to the alumni to reflect that everywhere that Woodrow Wilson and Mary is sure to go.

## "BUSINESS IS GOOD."

Barring a few editorial Jeremiahisms, who see in every failure evidence that the country is doomed, few newspapers take the Siegel failure in New York to mean more than unfortunate overtrading.

Good business cannot make good judgment. When men buy in anticipation of larger sales than they can make, the general financial condition of the country has little effect on them. To get money, they must have unimpaired capital and large liquid assets. In this case, the Siegel stores did not correctly estimate the Christmas trade. They overstocked, could not post collateral for new loans, and were not able to get extensions on the very large amount of paper they had outstanding. For the protection of their assets, as much as for the benefit of their creditors, the directors went into bankruptcy. Nothing in the whole incident had any bearing, directly or indirectly, on the money market or can properly be attributed to any alleged stringency.

Instead of declining further, business has already turned. From Gray, Ind., comes the report this morning that the American Tin Plate Company has reopened its plant and expects soon to be in full operation. The outlook is declared to be the best for some months, and is taken to indicate a general revival in business. Every industrial center not controlled by men who would precipitate a panic to save the face of the Republican party is optimistic and cheerful. Business is good, and is getting better every day. The country has not only "survived" the tariff revision and the currency legislation—contrary to the dire forecasts of the Republicans—but is in better shape than ever before. What can we fear with the crops for 1913 valued at \$6,100,000,000 and with animal products worth \$2,600,000,000?

Locally, Richmond is enjoying the prosperity to which the South seems special help. Our business men anticipate no trouble in the national money-market, and they are absolutely confident that Richmond can weather any storm that may blow. It is a secret that we would not care to mention beyond the circle of our readers, but it is a fact nevertheless: Richmond banks have in their vaults and on call almost enough money to finance the South Atlantic States.

Good business? Richmond and the South are going to enjoy the most prosperous year of their history during 1914.

## THE PROGRESS OF COTTON MANUFACTURE.

King Cotton is enlarging and upbuilding his dominion in the South. The industry is constantly expanding. This fact is made clear by the latest bulletin upon the subject. The South is still the monarch of the fleecy field, and the "snow of Southern summers" plies deeper and deeper its drifts as the seasons roll on.

In 1913 there were fifty-eight counties each containing more than 100,000 cotton spindles. Of these thirteen were in South Carolina, ten in North Carolina; seven in Massachusetts; six in Georgia; four in Maine; three each in Alabama, New Hampshire and Rhode Island; two each in Connecticut and New York, and one each in Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Virginia. Of these counties, three with a total of 9,812,874 spindles, or 26.5 per cent of the aggregate for the United States, had more than 1,000,000 spindles each; nine with 642,914, or 20 per cent of the aggregate, had more than 500,000, but less than 1,000,000 each; nineteen with 5,808,491, or 18 per cent of the aggregate, had more than 200,000, but less than 500,000 each; twenty-seven with 3,884,339, or 12.1 per cent of the aggregate, owned more than 100,000, but less than 200,000 each. The number of spindles made primarily to spin cotton was \$2,149,617, a net increase during 1913 of 55,938 spindles. Of this number, 31,519,758 were in use, increasing the number for 1912 by 241,238. In the whole number of cotton spindles, Massachusetts is highest with 11,076,634, or 34.5 per cent of the total for the United States. South Carolina comes next with 4,536,353. North Carolina captures third place with 3,593,999. Next in rank are Rhode Island, Georgia, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Maine and Alabama, each of which has as many as 100,000 spindles.

It is estimated that the number of active cotton spindles in the world for the current year was 143,338,000, which is 37,717,000 more than in 1912, an increase of 25.7 per cent since 1900. Of the whole number, 55,653,000, or 38.8 per cent, are in the United Kingdom. In the United States there are 31,520,000 or 22 per cent. In Germany there are 11,186,000; in Russia, 9,213,000; in France, 7,469,000, and in India, 6,954,000. The total mill consumption of the staple for 1913 is estimated at 21,542,000 bales. This country, with 5,786,000 bales is first; the United Kingdom, with 4,440,000 bales, is second, and Germany, with 1,800,000, is third.

While the egg nog holds out in the urn, the water wagon the vilest sinner won't return. The saddest words of tongue or pen, "Good morning, I've come to collect again!" "Possum means 'I can't' in Latin, but when it's offered us, we always decline it."

We notice that in his latest picture the President is totting a switch, the symbolic instrument of the schoolmaster, but he has already taught Congress to behave itself.

Doubtless many of our little folks heartily favor the recall in the case of Santa Claus. In Houston, Texas, the women wear mistletoe on their hats, but it don't get 'em any thing.

It may be less majestic, so to say, but it seems to us that the Czarevitch is simply having fun.

## VISCOUNT BRYCE.

The elevation of James Bryce to the peerage is a tribute to a splendid gentleman, and no less a tribute to good scholarship.

Mr. Bryce has deserved, through long public service, a place among those "whom the King delights to honor." In the numerous important posts he has held, he has demonstrated administrative ability of the highest order, coupled with a personal charm most unusual. England can well afford to reward such an official with the highest title below that of earl.

But Mr. Bryce's services to constitutional law and history have been even more signal and more deserving of reward. Our readers have doubtless read his "American Commonwealth," and can appreciate this broad, sympathetic, yet eminently fair study of American institutions. This great book was, however, as epoch-making in its bearing on scientific scholarship as it was interesting in itself. Coming at a time when the modern study of comparative constitutional law was still in its infancy, the "American Commonwealth" set a standard, which, emulated by later writers, has given to this phase of political science a literature of notable scientific excellence. President Lowell's admirable works on "Governments and Parties in Continental Europe" and on "The Government of England" owe their inspiration to Mr. Bryce's study of our governmental system.

More than this, Mr. Bryce has always written in a splendid literary style, doubly welcome in contrast with the dry, involved and hopeless output of the modern German school. Without overembellishment or attempt at "fine writing," Mr. Bryce's English was a boon to a generation which wrestled with Hunschli.

## IF YOU HAVE A COUD.

Either as a result of too exuberant Christmas cheer or else because of the recent curious and un-Richmondlike weather, many of our citizens are suffering from colds. If one meets a group of friends in the street, perhaps 50 per cent of them are sneezing or wheezing; if one enters a street car, a theatre or a church, one's ears are troubled with the sound of coughing.

The best way to treat a cold is to prevent it. But, if, despite these precautions which the State Board of Health enjoins, the cold makes its appearance, there are certain rules to be observed for your own comfort and for the safety of your friends.

The first of these is to complain as little as possible. It is your cold, to be sure, and if you are to suffer, you should at least be given the privilege of explaining your peevishness, your wrath and your ill-humor. Beyond these limits, however, the rights of your friends must be taken into account. For the very reason that it is your cold, it is not theirs. In consequence, do not weary them or strive in vain to excite their sympathy by a wallowing narrative of your sleeplessness, your pangs and your distress of spirit. If you must tell some one, your physician will listen fifteen minutes for \$2.

Far more important is the observance of a certain etiquette in coughing, regarding which we may be pardoned a serious word. Influenza—a gripe—and probably the common colds are due to specific organisms, germs, as active as that which causes any of the most serious diseases. This germ comes only from the nose or mouth of some person who has the cold, and is usually conveyed in the spray that is expelled with a cough or a sneeze. Especially in a crowded place, where the air is still and close, this spray may float for some time, and may, in consequence, be inhaled by some healthy person. Unless the bodily resistance of the latter be high, he will contract the cold. In the circumstances, the only decent thing to do when coughing or sneezing is to cover the mouth and nose with one's hand, or, better still, with a handkerchief.

This may seem a small precaution, but failure to observe it is responsible for a vast majority of all colds, bronchial complaints and attacks of influenza. A stern application of the golden rule will save us from these maladies, and will brighten the winter days.

Congressman Estepinal, of Louisiana, has nine husky sons, but, strange to say, he is not commended in the Roosevelt autobiography.

Two headlines: "Carnegie Completes Survey of Globe." "Rockefeller Says World Is Growing Better." As joint owners of the earth, they ought to be satisfied.

How potent is the smile of any of Richmond's lovely daughters to drive dull care from the mind and inspire mere man to high deeds and good works!

If candidates for Governor of North Carolina continue to come out at the present rate, the electorate will be entirely annihilated.

With utter disregard of the treaty-making power, a number of our most dashing young men yesterday resolved to get married this year.

The new year has begun, despite the fact that Colonel Roosevelt was not here to superintend the operation personally.

The Secretary of State entertained the diplomatic corps on Thursday at breakfast at 12 o'clock in the day. We rise in our seat to say that they were few Democrats who shovel in the morning meal after 8 o'clock A. M. Noon breakfast may be diplomacy, but blamed if it's Democracy.

Heretofore the father and son movement has been too generally accompanied by a switch.

## WHAT WAS NEWS FIFTY YEARS AGO

Reprinted from This Newspaper.

## The Currency.

The chief question upon which are hinged so many vital interests is now fairly before Congress, the special committee to whom the question was referred in the House of Representatives having submitted their report. As this report was received and read in secret session, of course, very little is known to the public of its provisions. This much we have learned, however, that the recommendations of the committee are embraced in two separate bills—the one providing for the final disposition of the existing currency and the other providing for a scheme of taxation, upon which to base the new system to be inaugurated.

## The President's Reception.

Yesterday the first formal reception of the President of the Confederate States was held at the Executive mansion in this city. The crowd that availed itself of the opportunity of testifying their approval of the Chief Magistrate and their devotion to the cause of which he is the chosen representative was large in numbers and respectable in character. They were welcomed by the President and received by his lady. The reception was devoid of that snobbery which attends the levies of the vulgar tycoon who occupies the presidential chair at Washington, and was in all respects worthy of the President of a great people struggling against the oppression of a barbarous and vandalic enemy.

## The Temperance Movement.

The temperance men of the city have aroused themselves from their torpor, and are preparing to renew the fight with their old enemy. Arrangements are being made for public meetings, and distinguished speakers are to address the public. Intemperance is fearfully on the increase, and can only be checked by earnest appeals to the intelligence of the people.

## The Paper Supply.

The Richmond paper mills are managing to supply partly the public demand for printing paper, but neither of them are manufacturing writing paper and, of course, the article is scarce and high. Booksellers and others are compelled to rely upon block-aders for their stock, which must continue small for sometime to come.

## The Governor's Inauguration.

The ceremonies incident to the inauguration of the new Governor of Virginia were plain and simple, but of an interesting and impressive character. The hall of the House of Delegates was crowded with ladies, citizens, soldiers and a number of members of the Confederate Congress. Governor William Smith, who served in behalf of his State and the Confederacy have given him a distinguished reputation, entered the hall a few moments after 12, accompanied by Governor Letcher and others. He was loudly greeted. He proceeded directly to the Speaker's chair. The new Governor, without the ceremony of introduction, read his inaugural address. Seventeen years earlier he was first sworn in as chief executive of the Commonwealth. In his address he reviewed the history of the struggle of the South for its rights. He denounced tax dodgers, and advocated the establishment of a State maximum of prices. He urged the consolidation of the reserve forces of the State. His conclusion: "Virginia entered into this war with reluctance, but, having entered it from a sense of duty, she does not mean to shew the sword until she has won her independence. Her sword is drawn, and she will defend the bones of her last son shall lie bleaching on the hilltops, although hundreds of thousands of her people have been overrun by the enemy, their fields desolated, their homes laid in ruins, their money cases by fire, their stock devoured, destroyed or carried away, their slaves enticed from their possession, while the blood of their loved ones molten every battlefield. Yet they are unyielding, bright, bold and defiant; they are still prepared to suffer. We cannot believe that our good God will allow such a just cause as ours to be lost."

## Disinfecting Negroes.

A number of New Orleans negroes have been arrested, charged with having had a seditious religious meeting. They urged the return of their masters, for Jefferson Davis and Beauregard, saying that their expectations of Abe Lincoln had not been realized.

## From East Tennessee.

Heavy skirmishing has been going on between the cavalry and the enemy advancing in the direction of Morristown.

## A Medical Meeting.

The adjourned meeting of the Association of Army and Navy Surgeons is to be held at the medical college to-night.

## Morgan's Call to Arms.

From Decatur, Ga., General John H. Morgan urged the soldiers of his command to assemble their "Comrades" once and come cheerfully, for I want no man in my command who has to be sent to his duty by the provost marshal.

## Queries and Answers

Enquirer. Please give me the date of Easter Sunday in 1914.  
A. P. 12.  
ROBERT SMITHER, JR.

## Abraham in the War.

Abraham Lincoln furnish about her fair proportion of distinguished soldiers to the Confederacy.  
E. L. SUMPTER.

## Abe Martin



## HOW DO YOU PRONOUNCE T-A-N-G-O?

By John T. McCutcheon.

(Copyright, 1914: By John T. McCutcheon.)

## SOME CALL IT TONGO.

There was a young man on the Congo  
Who wanted to master the Tongo,  
But he tried for a year  
And then said, "I fear  
It is very immodest to Tongo."

## AND OTHERS CALL IT TANGO.

There was a young man from Durango  
Who knew how to dance the fandango,  
So he took a year off  
And went to a Prof.  
Who taught him almost how to Tango.



## Views of Our Legislators on Virginia's Needs

Measures Which Will Be Urged in the General Assembly

The Times-Dispatch has addressed to the members of the coming General Assembly a request for their views on a number of important questions that will come before them. In these columns we print from day to day the answers members have forwarded.

## Questions for Our Legislators.

1. Are you in favor of making fraud in elections a felony?
2. Do you favor effective laws prohibiting and punishing attempts to control voters by paying their poll taxes for them?
3. Do you believe that the judges and clerks of primary elections should be appointed by party committees or in the manner provided by the laws governing general elections?
4. Are you in favor of taking away from party committees the power to decide contested primary election cases, and placing said contests in the courts where witnesses can be compelled to attend, and where false swearing may be punished as perjury?

## Senator C. V. Gravatt, of Caroline.

1. No.
1. Yes.
2. In the manner provided by laws governing general elections.
4. Yes.
5. Yes.
6. Segregation, if feasible, with equalizing a tax commission, with equalizing powers.
7. Several considerations prevent a categorical reply to this question.
8. Yes. By modification, as above outlined.
9. Yes.
10. Yes.
11. Am in favor of a presidential preference primary.
12. Among other important matters that in my opinion, should receive affirmative consideration are: The enabling act.

## The reform of court procedure.

1. No. For the reason that Jurles would refuse to convict if the punishment is regarded by them as too severe.
2. I do.
3. In the manner provided by law.
4. All such matters should be tried in a court of record.
5. Yes.

## I would prefer a central board of equalization.

7. I do not favor such exemption, collections should be enforced.
8. The system should be modified to suit local conditions.
9. I do.
10. Yes, if their work is not interfered with thereby.
11. I am not prepared to pass on this at this time.
12. Yes.

## Senator J. E. West, of Nansemond.

1. Yes.
2. Yes.
3. In the manner provided by the laws governing general elections.
4. Yes.
5. Yes.
6. Central board of equalization and education of all the people to a higher standard of citizenship.
7. I am not, but open to conviction.
8. Yes; abolished in many cases, and modified in others. I do not mean this for minor offices.
9. No.
10. Yes.
11. Yes.
12. I favor simplifying of court procedure and consequent reduction of cost to litigants, revision of Code of Virginia, and the enabling act.

## L. C. Cummins, of King William and Hanover.

Wear Sir,—I think the questions will be best answered by the included plan. I am in favor of it, and except to carry out.

Taxation—I favor an entire change in the present antiquated tax laws, to the end that all property may bear its proper burden of taxation, and believe segregation the best means for the relief needed.

Fee system—The present fee system for the payment of officers should be so amended, that the public may be protected from overcharges and a published statement of the amounts received provided. And after a careful investigation of the question, I find that it is best to abolish the fee system I shall favor the change.

Educational and public roads—Better education without politics in the public schools will, in my judgment, add more to the material advancement of the State than any other one effort we can make. To this end, I favor the adoption of such progressive laws applicable to the public schools, as have been found beneficial in other States, or which may be found applicable to our system. Secondly, to the education of the children of the State, the public roads demand our most careful attention. I

7. Do you favor the enacting of additional legislation facilitating the collection of the \$1516,442.90 delinquent poll taxes now overdue three years, exempting delinquents whose income is less than \$50 per month?
8. Do you favor any change in the fee system? If so, do you think it

## favor the improvement of the public roads as rapidly as State means at our disposal can provide, and to this end favor State and county aid collectively.

Other public questions—I favor local self-government, believing the principle to be right, and therefore favor local option, but I consider myself the servant of my district, and if satisfied that you favor the enabling act, I shall vote for the same.

I favor and would earnestly support liberal pensions for Confederate soldiers and their widows. A liberal appropriation for our agricultural colleges would add greatly to the general uplift of the rural population, helping the farmers and the whole State.

I favor a downward revision of expenses to the end that taxes may be reduced and not expanded. I shall be found working with those who agree with me in such matters. Elections—I favor honest elections, and if the primary system is to be retained, the same should be simplified as far as possible, and every necessary protection thrown around it, that we may have a fair and legalized primary election in which the people will feel confidence.

I favor the enacting of legislation for the collecting of delinquent poll taxes now overdue, and I do not favor exempting any one from payment of poll tax, except the Confederate soldier.

I am in favor of open sessions of all legislative committees. I favor electing State delegates to the national convention at a primary election.

Thomas B. Robertson, of Northampton.  
Dear Sir,—In response to your queries of recent date, I have to say that if making violation of the election laws a felony would be beneficial, because the harsher a law is made in its penalties the harder it is to enforce. It would, however, be best to have such cases tried by the circuit judge instead of by local justice of the peace.

I do favor prohibitive laws as to interference with a free electorate or securing control by payment of taxes. The primary law should have adequate provisions for giving a legal decision and a proper canvassing of the vote, and the latter should be taken out of the hands of the county committee.

As it now is the judges practically dictate the vote at the precincts. A majority of the voters depend on them for information as to candidates. If this is changed some arrangements should be provided to give this information out beforehand.

It seems to me that a tax commission could work out the questions as to this tax question better than committee could in the brief legislative session. There are many inequalities that ought to be remedied. I see no reason why the State should lose so much of the delinquent tax. There is too much waste in this line.

A agree with the second clause of No. 8 of your queries, that the fee system should be revised and thoroughly modified so that the State might get the benefit of all fees collected except a fair and just compensation for services rendered.

The legislators certainly ought to know who is coming before them as representatives of the various interests appearing before them, and the work of the committees ought not to require any secrecy as to public business.

I do not think there would be any gain in electing delegates to the national convention by primary, and it would shut off the very vital point of giving expression to the views of State delegations in molding public senti-

ment as a guide to the head of affairs of government. I think the simplification of our laws a most important question, and one that ought to be taken up seriously.

## John W. Stephenson, of Bath.

1. Yes, or misdemeanor in discretion of jury.

2. I do.

3. By law governing general elections.

4. Let contests be decided by courts.

5. I am.

6. Segregation.

7. I favor collecting all delinquent poll taxes, exempting only Confederate soldiers.

8. I would like to see the fee system abolished, and fair salaries, and all fees collected and paid into public treasury.

9. I am in favor of just such a law as you suggest, and make it a crime as a felony, for any one to approach a member of the Virginia Legislature privately on any subject of legislation. Let all discussions of subjects of legislation be public.

10. And, therefore, I am in favor of open sessions of all committees.

11. I have not properly considered this question.

12. I am in favor of law reform, especially our procedure, and I hope we can have a new Code.

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25. I am in favor of law reform, especially our procedure, and I hope we can have a new Code.

26. I am in favor of law reform